# On Sale Thursday

1,200 pairs of Ladies' Seamless Fast 10c Black Hosiery, a pair ...... 960 pairs of Children's Corduroyribbed Fast Black Stockings, all 13c sizes, 5 to 9, a pair.... 600 pairs of Men's Full Seamless Fancy Mottled Cotton Hose, with double 13c

#### Special Values In Underwear

Men's Camel's-hair Shirts or Drawers 50c Men's Heavy Ribbed Fleece-lined 39c Shirts or Drawers..... Men's fine Natural Wool Shirts or 75c Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Egyptian Cot-19c Senate Passes Some Measures and

Ladies' Natural Gray half-wool Ribbed 39c Ladies' all-wool Black Ribbed Tights. \$1.00 Ladies' half-wool Jersey Ribbed Nat- 1.00 ural Gray Union Suits.....

#### MEN'S SUITINGS

A tableful of Suit Patterns, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc. The prices have ranged from \$2 to \$4 a

yard. To close them now-#1 a yard

# L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick Patterns

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ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

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As spring is coming on many think of investing in a Camera. Come and see us We show about fifty different kinds; more than any other house; everything from the lowest priced to the finest. Art materials of all kinds.

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Office Furniture Roll Top Flat Top Standing

> Office Tables, Office Chairs, Stools, Settees, Etc.

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"Go to an Art Store for Pictures." Pleasant Reflections Just look in one of the fine Mirrors we

A new line of Plaster Casts.

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to a Glove Store for Gloves."

The life of a glove depends greatly upon the wearer. If you are hard on gloves try our ladies' Il glove, made extra strong and long-and no TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE, 10 East Washington street. Let us mail you a pair of

# 

**EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS'S** 

Journey in California-His Horses and Goods Sent to Clinton.

Ex-Governor Matthews yesterday shipped ton. He left yesterday for Greensburg, to Wednesday for California, where he and Mrs. Matthews go in search of health for the latter. They will remain until about April 1, when they will return and settle upon the farm near Clinton. They will be much missed in Indianapolis, where they have gained very many admirers and friends during the administration recently

"Do you expect to leave the plow for the Senate chamber a couple of years hence?" was asked by a Journal reporter yesterday. The ex-Governor smiled quietly as he re-fled: "Cincinnatus did not leave the plow until he was called. I shall not cross any political bridges until I find them in front of me."

Butler Girls to Parade. The girls of Butler College will join the birthday. They will ride in the parade in carriages and will be chaperoned by the vomen of the faculty. They will have an original song, to be composed by a com-

# MOUNT IS VICTORIOUS

HIS VETOES OF COURT BILLS SU TAINED BY A HEAVY VOTE.

Grant County Superior and Howard-Tipton Circuit Measures Fail to Get His Signature.

USURY ABOVE 7 PER CENT.

HOUSE DECLARES HEAVILY FAVOR OF SUCH A BILL.

Kills Others-Trust Bill Recommitted-Tax on Mortgages.

Governor Mount yesterday sent his first two bills that he had vetoed, one for the creation of a Superior Court in Grant counard and Tipton counties into separate jubill be passed creating the Superior Circuit counties. In his veto message the Goverdiminution rather than an increase in the he believes that the judicial circuits might | matter the House adjourned. be so reformed as to give all needed relief circuits. The veto message was transmitted to the House just before the adjournment of the morning session, and action upon the vetoed bills was deferred until after the noon hour. The question was discussed at length in the afternoon, and the Governor was sustained by a heavy

The House indulged in a long discussion over a 7 per cent, usury bill, which came up on adverse committee report, and the bill was saved by a heavy vote. It passed a bill for the establishment of county orphans' asylums, and defeated one providing for the working of jail prisoners upon

The Shively anti-trust bill was made wholesale grocers and druggists who object bill appropriating the \$1,000 for a monument at Pigeon Roost, Senator Shively's bill enabling the Grand Lodge of K of P. to build a castle hall, and the bill by Senator Shively abolishing all the salaries of board of control of benevolent institutions. It spent a long time discussing the bill by Senator Gilbert declaring invailed all mortgages that do not have the certificate of the assessor attached showing that they have been assessed for taxation. The bill

### SUSTAINED THE GOVERNOR.

House Declines to Pass Court Bills

The Governor had his first test strength-in the Legislature yesterday, and toed the two bills, originating in the House, creating a Superior Court in Grant county effort to pass the bills, in fact twenty of the Republicans of the House voted to pass crats and Populists voted to sustain the

These first two veto messages of the Governor were presented to the House just ing was listened to with the greatest interest by the members. The suggestion of a Superior Court for Grant and Howard, mittee for consideration, but the personal the floor to close the debate. The galleries popularity of the authors had had much applauded when he declared that the asserpopularity of the authors had had much to do in putting them through in their original shape. The messages were as fol-

"I herewith return House bill No. 23 without my approval. This bill provides for the creation of a Superior Court in the Forty-eighth judicial district, composed of of Grant. The dicial district, composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, is seeking relief through the creation of a new judicial circuit (the bill for this new Circuit Court having passed your honorable body and now before me for my action.) These two circuits are composed of contiguous counties. After a most searching investigation, am forced to come to the conclusion that one more court will afford all needed reief to these two judicial circuits, and give hem an opportunity to have 'justice that shall be speedy and without delay.'

"The approval of this bill precludes the relief to the Thirty-sixth judicial district. now composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, except by the creation of a new Circuit Court. I believe I am not mistaking the spirit of parsimony for economy, but seeking to be just, alike to litigants and taxpayers, when I suggest that a Suties of Grant and Howard and the giving of more of the time of the Thirty-sixth judicial district to Tipton county will afford

"From the reports of the state statistician for the years 1893 and 1894, inclusive, it appears that the total number of civil cases docketed for the two years in Grant county was 1,547; the total number of criminal For the years 1895 and 1896, inclusive, the total number of civil cases entered on the docket was 1,500, a decrease of 7 cases. The total number of criminal eases for the years 1895 and 1896 was 240, a decrease of one. The number of civil cases entered on the docket of the Forty-eighth udicial circuit (Grant county) for the year 1896 was 796. The average of civil cases begun to the court in the State during the same years was 572. The excess in the Forty-eighth judicial circuit above the average is 224 cases. The average of criminal cases to the court was 142. The Fortyage. In the Fifth judicial circuit but 187 civil cases were begun, while in the Fortyifth but 160 civil cases were begun in 1896. "The judiciary of the State is sadly in need of revision. The judicial circuits might be so reformed as to give all needed relief, with a reduction of the present num-

to judges last year. This is an inopportune time to multiply courts needlessly "I herewith return House bill No. 32, without my approval. This bill proposes the dividing of the Thirty-sixth judicial circuit. now composed of the counties of Howard and Tipton, and the creation of a new judicial circuit, to be known as the Fifty-ninth and to be composed of the county of Howard. From the report of the state statistician for the years 1893 and 1894. Page 626. t appears that the Thirty-sixth judicial circuit entered upon the docket for the year ending June 30, 1894: Civil cases, 1.257; criminal cases, 170; total, 1,427. For the year ending June 30, 1896 (see statistics Rep. Page 292): Civil cases, 760; criminal cases, 84; total, 844; decrease since 1894, 583.

ber of courts. More than \$200,000 was paid

"The following certificate was received from the clerk of the Howard Circuit 'I hereby certify that the general entry docket of civil cases in the Howard Circuit Court shows entries for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 as follows: For the year 1894, 723; for the year 1895, 546; for the year 1896, 468; total, 1,737 " 'And that these were all the civil cases

entered for such year above mentioned. "And I hereby further certify that at no time during the said years has there been any special term for the completion of unfinished business, as provided for by Section 1334 of R. S. of 1881. (See 1386, Burns.)
"H. N. COOPER,

" 'Clerk Howard Circuit Court.'

eto message that a Superlor Court for the ontiguous counties of Grant and Howard would afford all the relief needed to secure to them 'justice that shall be speedy and without delay."

ACTION ON THE VETO. During the noon hour Mr. Shideler appeared and was very active among the members. At about half past 3 in the afternoon he asked that consideration of the vetoed bill for the Grant county Superior Court be taken up. He made a brief speech, apologizing for differing with the Governor, and giving statistics of litigation in the county and the history of the agitation for

most of his attention to showing the deceptiveness of figuring upon averages. Mr. Harfis talked for the Governor and Mr. Smith, of Tippecanoe, made a strong appeal in behalf of upholding the hands of the Governor. He said it was a very grave IN matter to overturn the veto of the Governor. The roll call was taken and the veto was sustained by an entirely nonpolitical vote of 52 to 39 against the passage of the bill as follows: Ayes-Berry, Bowers, Downey, Eichhorn, East, Elliott of Marion, Feist, Fornshell, Furness, Hart of Huntington, Hedgecock, Henderson, Herod, Hicks, Kelly, Lambert, Littleton, McGeath, Mann, Medsker, Miller, Monyhan, Morris, Nicholson, Packard, Peckenpaugh, Randolph, Record, Rifenberg. Roose, Ryan, Schaal, Schoonover, Sence, Shideler, Swope, Titus, Wair, Wiener,

Noes-Atchbald, Babcock, Barlow, Blankenship, Brown, Butler, Canada, Clauser, veto message to the Legislature. What Claycomb, Engle, Elliott of Henry, Elliott was practically the same message covered of Washington, Geisel, Gibson, Goddard Graham, Haifley, Harris, Hubbard, James, Jernegan, Jones, Kayser, Kell, Knepper, Linck. McCart. McCrea, Marsh, Morgan, ty, and the other for the division of How- Newton, O'Bannon, Patterson of Daviess, Patterson of Franklin, Patterson of Fulton, Pinnick, Remington, Reynolds, Rhodes dicial circuits. The Governor suggested Roots, Ross, Schrader, Smith of Tippethat instead of creating two new courts a canoe, Spooner, Stetler, Sullivan, Sutton, Wallrath, Williams, Woodruff-52. Court of Grant and Howard counties, Tipton bill and made a statement concern-Mr. Nicholson then called up the Howardwhich he believed would bring all the re- ing it. He said that he had introduced the lief required in the litigation of these two | bill at the request and upon the advice of a number of the most level-headed people of his county and because he was connor quoted statistics to show that during vinced that the county needed that relief. the past two or three years there had been If the bill were defeated he would not ask for the passage of a bill creating a Superior Court for Grant and Howard, for his people litigation of these counties. The Governor | did not believe that it would do any good also suggested that the judiciary of the Upon this bill the Governor was sustained by a vote of 50 to 39. The same men voting | and evidences of indebtedness to be listed

#### QUESTION OF USURY.

House Sustains the Nicholson 7 Per

Cent. Bill by a Heavy Vote. At half-past 11 vesterday the House took up bills upon third reading and passed witnout discussion the bill of Mr. Canada providing for the organization of county homes for dependent children by charitable associations, and requiring the county commisator Ellison, which passed the Senate the the Senate bill, but nobody seemed to think | made by the county officials, the judge of

The House bill by Mr. Hall providing for the working of jail prisoners upon the streets and roads to work out their fines was handed down on third reading, and the the afternoon and the bill was defeated. Mr. Nicholson's usury bill, fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent, and making contracts of more than 7 per cent. illegal was taken up as a special order. The biil had come from the rights and privileges committee with two reports, the majority against the bill and the minority for it. Mr. Nicholson spoke for the bill, declaring that the people were asking for relief in this matter. The change, he said, was comparatively slight, being from 8 to 7 per be glad to have a reduction in interest, just as they would be glad to be able to buy flour at half price. This was a question that could not be controlled by legislation. He cited the cases of Kansas and Michigan. Mr. East favored the bill. Mr. Littleportunities of borrowers to get money when they most need it. Mr. Linck made a clear rate tended to stringency of money. The to reduce interest rates n any State than in Massachusetts, where there is no restriction. Mr. Henderson favored the bill. He said that if the security was good money could be got cheap, and the law would be a dead letter, anyhow. Mr. Willoughby argued against the bill. He declared that they had no right to put laws upon the statute books to be ignored. Quincy Adams Blankenship talked in the interest of oppressed humanity. His speech was sultry, and in the course of it he spoke of "the building and loan skinners, fleecers and robbers." Mr. Haifley suggested that if a high legal rate of interest was a good thing, they might raise it. He talked for Like the brook, the discussion babbled on, and finally Mr. Nicholson took tion of scarce money gave the lie to every Republican speech in the last campaign. A roll call was taken and the minority report was adopted, thus saving the bill by a vote

### WORK OF THE SENATE.

Trust Bill Recommitted-Caucus Elec-

tion Bill Introduced. At the request of Senator Bobilya the discussion of Senator Gilbert's drainage bill was postponed in the Senate yesterday the entire drainage laws of the State.

The order of bills on third reading was resumed, as the roll call had not been completed the day before. When Senator O'Brien called up his bill relative to partition fences, Senator Drummond moved that Rinear called up another of Senator O'Brien's bills. It is a bill permitting the State to be sued in certain cases for the receiving but two of thirty-six votes cast. Bill No. 47, by Senator Hogate, was next considered. It amends the tax law so as to provide that the entire amount of taxes lue may be paid the first Monday in April. This provision is not compulsory, but optional. The second installment is to be paid the third Monday in November on Senator Early's amendment, the purpose of which was to delay the final installment for the benefit of soldiers who wish to use their pension money for that purpose. The bill was killed by a vote of 21 to 18.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURE. An anti-trust bill introduced by Senator Shively, No. 29, was the special order for 11 o'clock. There was a wrangle as to the status of the bill, but it was finally decided that the bill was on second reading and that the Senate had concurred in the first of three minority reports. The question Senator Hawkins had just begun to speak when he was interrupted by President Pro Newby, who said that Senator Schneck had just received a telegram informing him of the death of his son. He asked that Senator Schneck be given an indefinite leave of absence. Several cried "Consent!" consent!" Senator Hawkins Pennsylvania road, put in his appearance moved that the Senate, out of respect to Senator Schneck, adjourn. The motion carried and the Senate adjourned at 11:15 'clock.

Senator Shively's anti-trust bill was resumed. Senator Hawkins had the floor. Ie said that there were a number of his constituents who had expected to be heard on the bill before it left the committee. They were given no opportunity to be heard, and he therefore moved that it be recommitted to the committee on judiciary. Senator Shively arose to reply to Senator the judiciary committee, was talking to one | the floor. of the senators near by. Senator Shively beckoned to him. After they held a whis- | behind pered conversation, Senator Shively said that after further consideration he did not know that he cared to oppose the motion to recommit. He said that he had no See the China Closets at Wm. L. Elder's. "With ail due deference to the claims that doubt the senator from Marion was acting After he disappeared Mr. Parker looked Throat irritation have been made for the need of this court. in good faith, but he wanted it distinctly at the bill lovingly a moment and then voice.

am of the opinion given in my former | understood that this was not one of the stowed it away in his inside pocket. In the bills that could be recommitted and stran-gled in committee. Senator Hawkins dis-placed it in the aisle beside Senator Drumgled in committee. Senator Hawkins disclaimed any intentions to delay the bill. | mond. Parker occupied it for an hour. He said the wholesale men who wished to be heard could better explain their views to the committee than they could be explained second-hand. The bill was recommitted and with it all amendments. Senator Newby, chairman of the committee, gave notice that the bill would be considered immediately after adjournment this afternoon. The bill has heretofore been printed in full.

MINOR BILLS PASSED.

After the recommitment of Senator

Shively's anti-trust bill, Senator Self called up bill No. 160, which permits the Knights of Pythias and other orders to Mr. Eichhorn spoke for the bill, devoting | hold and convey real estate, introduced by Senator Shively. Its purpose is to allow the K. of F. to build the much-mooted castle hall. It was unanimously passed. Senate Bill 105 was called up by Senator Shea. It provides for an apropriation of \$1,000 for a monument to mark the grave of early settlers who were massacred at Pigeon Roost by the Indians. The event he characterized as a milestone in the history of Indiana. Senator Shively appreciated the sentiment back of the bill and that a monument ought to be built at some time, but thought this was not the proper time to take money from the State treasury for such a purpose. He replied to a question from Senator Drummond, saying that the bill appropriating \$5,000 for a statue of O. P. Morton at Washington was a very different matter. Senator Newby and others spoke in favor of the bill and it passed, by a vote of 34 to 7. Lieutenant Governor Haggard interrupted the proceedings to introduce J. C. Lawler, who was his opponent in the race for the office he occupies last fall. Mr. Lawler spoke briefly referring to himself and Lieutenant Governor Haggard as "what is clusion of his remarks he was applauded. A bill abolishing the salaries of members of the various boards of control of the benevolent institutions was then called up by its author, Senator Shively. It was passed by a vote of 37 to 4. There are four or five members of the boards who now receive salaries of \$500 a year. Hereafter they will receive nothing but actual traveling and other expenses in-

curred in the discharge of their duties. TO REACH TAX DODGERS. Senator Gilbert's bill amending the tax law so as to provide that all persons shall exhibit to the assessor all bonds, mortgages State is sadly in need of revision, and that by a vote of 50 to 35. The same had for taxation was defeated. It has a clause be nonenforceable. Senator Gilbert said that there was an

impression that certain classes of property scaped taxation. It is the purpose of the ill to obviate this trouble Senator Hawkins said that in Michigan the passage of such a law had the result placing the burden of paying the tax on the borrower. Money lenders had such a stipulation placed in the mortgages. At the next session of the Legislature the law was repealed. There was a long discussion of the bill. The vote was ayes 16, noes 25. ees and other fiduciaries to pay taxes on the trust funds in their hands was passed. In case of the failure of any trustee to comply with the law, upon a showing being the Circuit Court is required to order the taxes paid unless the trustees is able to show sufficient cause why it has not been done. If he has no reasonable excuse all costs are to be taxed against him individu-

ally, and the trust funds are not to suffer. There was no opposition to the bill. CAUCUS ELECTION BILL. The roll of bills on third reading having been completed, Senator Newby obtained stitute offered was the caucus measure. It provides that the state and county election boards shall cause the names of all candidates of their respective jurisdictions to device of such party. Ballots are to be of uniform size and quality, state bailots to be of red tinted and county ballots of white paper. It was first proposed to have the Republican ticket occupy the first column to the left. This is changed in the substitute bill, and the rooster will occupy the same corner as heretofore, the eagle having the next column to the right and the other tickets to be arranged by the State Election Board. Around a circle which is to contain the party device are to be printed the words "To vote a straight ticket mark an X in one circle and not elsewhere. Fusion is impossible under the bill. Sec tion 2 says: "If any certificate or petition of nomination shall contain the name of more than one candidate for any office to be filled, neither name shall be printed for such office. The name of any person who has been selected or nominated as a candidate for any office by convention, petition or otherwise, shall not appear in more than one place and but once upon a ballot.' Provisions are made regulating the formalities of voting as in the old law. Instead of using a stamp, however, the voter is to mark his ballot with a blue pencil, to be obtained from the clerk. Tickets are to be folded with the initials of the clerks exposed as before. If the voter marks within the circle at the top of the ticket he may not vote for any candidate on another ticket unless it be for an office for which there was no candidate on the straight ticket he wished to vote. Clerks are required to give information when it is requested and an interpreter may be employed when any member of the board deems it necessary. Ballots are to be placed in boxes of a corresponding color. There is another provision that will retard fusion. It is to the effect that when a candidate has been nominated by two or more parties he "shall make his election as to which of such nominations he will accept in writing, signed and acknowledged before some officer authorized to take ac knowledgments and file the same with the proper board of election commissioners. It is provided that any candidate wishing to resign from the ticket whose nomination has been certified shall file his resignation in writing within three days after

the filing of the certificate of nomination but no resignation shall be received or state tickets within twenty days of an election and on county tickets within fifteen days. Many provisions of the old law are unchanged. An effort was made by the Democrats to delay action. Senator Drummond undertook to have it made a special order. He

was voted down on a division by a strict party vote. A similar attempt by Senator nea was held to be out of order, as no other business had intervened. Senator Shea declared that there were doubtless many features of the bill which would not be objectionable to the minority, but he said that he would like to see it printed. Sent tor La Follette, after voting against every proposition to delay made by the Democrats, moved that the bill be ordered printed and made special order for Friday Senator Newby grew angry. He resumed his seat, remarking that the senator from Jay might take charge of the bill if he cared to do so. Senator La Follette smiled one of his enigmatical smiles but made no reply. Senator Newby next said that if the chair would permit it he would withdraw the substitute bill in order to allow the senator from Jay to introduce one himself. The episode was enjoyed highly by the Democrats, who had not expected a Republican to come to their rescue. The Senate adjourned in some confusion.

### MEN WITH INTERESTS.

Lobby in the Senate Is Growing in The lobby is growing. Among the mer who hover about the outskirts of the Senate are several who were members of that body two years ago. No one seems to know what business they have in the Senate chamber now. W. J. Crumpacker and Jermiah "onto-his-job" Collins came down from the lake regions about the time of the Culbert-Rogers contest. They are still here helping out the Citizens' Company. Crumpacker's favorite loafing place is the big cushioned seat at the right of the Lieutenant Governor's stand. Here he sits and yesterday. He halls from Plymouth, the home of Senator Drummond. Parker was regarded as a leader of the Democratic minority two years ago. Drummond aspires to that title this session, but Parker's mantle does not fit him to a "T." After the Senate adjourned yesterday morning S. O. Pickens, attorney for the Pennsylvania Company, got into a very animated conference with ex-Senator Parker. They were discussing a printed bill. All at once the iron work of the chair in which Mr. Pickens was sitting-it was the seat of one of the senators, and he had drawn it out into Hawkins. Senator Newby, chairman of the aisle-broke down, and he tumbled to The Senate chamber was well filled with the senators who had lingered "Wreck on the Panhandle!" shouted some

Mr. Pickens seemed annoyed when he scrambled to his feet.

A favorite place for the lobbyist is the ante-room at the south of the Senate chamcommonly known as the postoffice Here the senators come to smoke during the debate of tiresome questions. It is impossible for a senator to seat himself without he is at once besieged by one, sometimes two or three, men who have an ax of some sort that has a dull edge that needs sharpening. For the most part they speak in low tones. The appearance of a newspaper man is the signal for the conversation to drift into some other channel, generally something of trivial interest. Some of the lobbyists are very bold in going upon the floor of the Senate. Other lobbyists who are not so bold watch about in the lobby for an opportunity to buttonhole a senator, or perhaps quietly call a page to carry ; note calling the senator from his seat. Insurance men, representatives of building and loan associations and men interested in other subjects are on hand. Superintendent Goss is much interested in the Geeting education bill. It makes the term of a city superintendent four years. Under the pres-

#### ent law it is but one. THE EDUCATIONAL "TRUST." Another Protest Against the State Board as Constituted.

The committee from the nonstate educational institutions have issued the following additional statement regarding the controversy over the proposed educational

committee appointed by the nonstate col-

are threatened by legislation now pending. together with notices in the public press regarding certain points presented to and pressed upon the attention of the Legislature by this committee, have attracted and what might have been." At the con- much interest and elicited many inquiries from all sections of the State, it has seemed best to make general answer to these inquiries by a more explicit statement through the press of the existing situation. "It is the contention of the nonstate colleges that all factors of education in the State should be acknowledged in its legislation. We desire that so broad a foundation may be found that both state institutions and those sustained by private benevolence may stand together upon it. Such conditions exist elsewhere, with entire satisfaction to all, and we do not believe it impossible or impracticable that they should exist in Indiana. All useful agencies of education, public and private, should be encouraged by legislation. We therefore deprecate and protest against any providing that the assessor shall attach his by its operation, directly or indirectly, A bill to prevent extortion and defining certificate showing the note or bond has tends, in the public judgment, to array the usury introduced by Senator Ball was

> a disadvantage in a legitimate competition. "The centralization already existing in the school system of the State, together with the evidence of its tendency to propagate and strengthen itself, is the cause of in this matter have been brought to a focus in connection with the pending educational oill (Senate Bill 59 and the corresponding blil in the House.) Regarding the features of this bill objectionable to others, of which we are increasingly hearing from day to day, we have nothing to say. We make explicit objections, however, to certain sections of the bill which are clearly inimical to our interests, viz.: Section 2, lines 3 to 48; Section 9, lines 5 to 21; Section 10 lines 16 to 18, together with such portions of Section 12 as call for repeal of existing law in order to make the above mentioned portions operative. These objectionable features are (1) the requiring of a life or professional license, or a special certificate (a "county superintendent's certificate") issued by the State Board of Education ac cording to its self-adopted rules and regulations not set forth in the bill, for eligibility to the office of county superintendent (2) the requiring of a life or professional license, or a city school superintendent's certificate, issued by the state board, or a license of a similar grade indorsed by the board. We object to these provisions because we object to the present constitution of the state board, which we cannot but regard as an educational trust in the interest of the state institutions alone. For the same reasons we object (3) to the provision (Bill 59, Section 10, lines 16 to 18) that no one shall be employed to instruct in a county institute unless he has a certificate of qualification issued to him by the state board. We know that these provisions will work, in the existing situation, to the building up of the state institutions and the downpulling of those supported by private benevolence. In our judgment these portions must be expunged from the proposed legislation. For the same reason we demand the repeal of the existing statute (Section 6049, Burns's Revision of 1894) by which graduates of the State Normal School are given life certificates. The fact that Senate Bill 51, which was designed to extend this life license to the graduates of Indiana University, was yesterday killed in the Senate, is evidence to us that the righteousness of our contention is being seen by both public and legislators. "Finally, we demand that the State Board of Education shall be reorganized, its present organization, with the heads of the state institutions as ex officio members in a board of eight, being at the root of the whole difficulty. The reason for our objections are these: First, the centralization of the educational system of the State is here accentuated. While this situation continues it is impossible to increase the powers of the Board of Education without increasing the patronage of the state instjtutions to the detriment of those maintained by private benevolence. Human nature and the working of actual experience show that such a result is inevitable. Sec ond, The existing arrangement makes the state institutions practically self-supervis-We ask what, if the superintendents of our insane asylums were ex officio members of the Board of State Charitles and also ex officio members of Where should we all be were it profitable to them that we should attend these state institutions? Third, The very burden of the duties devolving on the members of the State Board of Education should dictate that men not already heavily laden with the duties of administering our this trust. And lastly, The fact that other methods of organization are feasible and in actual working elsewhere, without friction or detriment to any institution, public or private, is evidence that what we desire should be obtained. We therefore desire legislation whereby no president or trustee of any institution of education public or private, shall be upon the Board of Education of this State. We also desire that this newly constituted board shall

supervise all institutions, conferring degrees by charter of the State, with a view advancing the standard of collegiate and other higher education, and ultimately of revoking all charters which are not useful toward the educational progress of the

"Relying upon the justice of the cause, we are confident of relief from the present Legislature. But should we fail we are determined to press our contention upon the people and their representatives, persistently and continuously, until we shall attain what we are seeking.'

### Wanted a Safe.

Senator Shively, at the request of Chas. R. Lane, secretary of the Senate, introduced a resolution yesterday morning for proof safe at a cost exceed \$125 for keeping valuable papers belonging to the Senate. He called attention to the fact that the cabinet in which the bills are filed away was a frail thing that could be easily opened by any one in-tent on purloining a bill. At the end of the session, particularly, he said, such efforts were sometimes made. The resolution was defeated, although Senator Newby and others who were in the Senate two years ago said that the necessity for some such provision was apparent then.

#### Favors the Insurance Bill. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal

MARION, Ind., Feb. 3.-The directors of the Commercial Club last night, after a cided that the rates charged here were exessive and adopted the following resolu-Resolved. That this club favors the pas-

age by the present General Assembly an act repealing the 10-per-cent, penalty now mposed on home insurance companies; an act for the organization of home insurance companies that would enable citizens of this State to organize safe and reliable fire-insurance companies.

#### Legislative Notes. Mr. Spooner introduced in the House yes

terday morning the New street railroad bill, which has been reported favorably in the Senate as a substitute for the original bill. It went to the committee on corporations. Mr. East yesterday offered a resolution in the House calling his two-cent fare bill out of the hands of the railroad committee and requiring it to report upon the measure by Feb. 7. Mr. Willoughby spoke in opposition to the resolution, declaring that the railroad committee was carefully considering the measure. He said there was danger in hasty legislation. Mr. Hedgecock, also a member of the committee, declared that the bill was receiving careful ensideration and would be reported in due time. East then withdrew his resolution.

NEW MEASURES BROUGHT INTO BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY.

Bill to Remodel the Metropolitan Police System-State Normal and Teachers' Certificates.

A measure amending the Metropolitan police law, which is a measure agreed on in the Republican caucus Tuesday night. was introduced yesterday by Senator Early. nor more than 35,000 population by the census of 1890, or by a special census to be taken by order of the town officials. The purpose of the bill is to bring the police commissioners appointed by the Governor more nearly under the control of the peoone thousand of population. The number posed law limits the number of officers of a | which the police knew were stolen. police force to one for each five thousand of population. Authority is vested in the "Inasmuch as a former statement from a city authorities to control the action of the police force and it is provided that leges to look after their interests as these officers shall be under the control of the mayor and Council.

William H. Drapier, author of the Brevier Reports of proceedings of the Senate for twenty consecutive years, is one of the most persistent of the claimants who ask appropriations session after seems that he was not paid f for the Senate a number of y though warrants were drawn. .. , claim is again before the Senate. A bill was introduced yesterday by Senator Watson providing for the payment of the claim. A bill introduced by Senator Self makes

it unlawful for any voter to sell or offer to sell his vote at any election. Senator Self says that there is a law punishing bribery, but nothing that covers the case of the man who is bribed. He regards the existing or contemplated legislation which | bribee as equally guilty with the briber. private benevolence and places the latter at Its author says the bill is aimed at chattel mortgage sharks, commission men, and more than the legal rate of interest from those who are under the necessity of borrowing. The bill makes it unlawful to colect more than 8 per cent. Interest, either in the way of premiums, appraisement fees, renewals, etc. The holder of any mortgage is required to attach an affidavit showing the amount of money actualy loaned, which is to be recorded with the instrument.

New Senate Bills. S. B. 346-Senator Ball: To prevent extortion and defining usury. Judiciary.
S. B. 347-Senator Watson: Appropriating certain sums of money to Wm. H. Drapier for services as official stenographer of the Senate. Claims. S. B. 348-By Senator Holler: To permit ownship trustees to levy a special road ax. County and township business. S. B. 349-Senator O'Connor: Authorizing ownship trustees to hire janitors for the listrict schools. Education S. B. 350-Senator Shively: Amending the school laws. Education. S. B. 351-Senator Hugg: Regulating the service of process upon foreign insurance companies. Judiciary. S. B. 352-Senator Newby: Abolishing the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and providing for the appointment of a State veterinary surgeon. Agriculture, S. B. 353-Senator Newby: An act precribing who may make wills. Judiciary, S. B. 354-Senator Hawkins: Fixing the compensation of certain county officers. Fees and salaries. S. B. 355—Senator Hawkins: Authorizing leases to be executed by railroad companies. Railroads. S. B. 356-Senator Hawkins: Requiring ne-tice of injury to be given to municipal corporations within sixty days. Cities and

S. B. 357-Senator McCord: Relative to railroad crossings. Railroads. S. B. 358-Senator Bozeman: Relative to draining swamp lands. Swamp lands and S. B. 359-Senator Early: Providing for a metropolitan police board in certain cities. S. B. 360-Senator Self: To punish voters for selling or offering to sell their votes,

#### Judiciary. SOME NEW HOUSE BILLS.

Measures of Interest Introduced the House Yesterday. Most of the time of the House yesterday morning was spent in the introduction of new bills. The most important of these was the building and loan bill suggested by the commission appointed by Governor Matthews, which was introduced by Mr. Sutton, a member of the commission. The pubic is familiar with the bill, as it was printed and discussed at length in the newspapers before the session of the Legslature began. The House building and oan committee has already considered the measure at some length and will recommend some amendments to it. Another bill of much interest was one introduced by request by Mr. Nicholson, chairman of the educational committee, designed to remove the advantage given to

the State Normal in the matter of licenses. It amends the law establishing the State Normal by leaving out the clause declaring that graduates after two years of successful teaching shall be entitled to a life license, good all over the State. It protects diplomas already issued. The Indianapolis charter amendments, already introduced in the Senate, were intro-

duced in the House yesterday Mr. Fornshell introduced a bill designed to keep lobbyists off the floor of the House and Senate. It provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, corpora tions or agent to engage in what is known as lobbying upon the floor of the House of Representatives and upon the floor of the Senate of the State of Indiana during the hours that each body is in session." I declares violation of the act a misdemeanor and fixes a fine of from \$10 to \$50 and a jail sentence of not to exced ten days for the first offense and a fine of \$10 to \$100 and imprisonment for from ten to sixty

### THE STORY OF "ELSBETH."

A Beautiful Bit of Fiction by an Indianapolis Woman.

A recent magazine story which has at-

racted much attention in this city, and which has led many of those who have read of a Little Gray Dove." by Mrs. Carri-Hunt Latta, of Indianapolis. The story appeared in the last two numbers of Godey's and the magazine did the author the honor of publishing her portrait, accompanying with an editorial opinion that the story was one of the best bits of fiction offered th public in the last few years. This unusual commendation and the fact that the writer was an Indianapolis woman, obtained a good audience for the story in this city, and this has been followed by considerable comment on the excellence of the effort, the the story is written, and the affecting pathos. Elsbeth is a Quaker maid, who is loved by a wealthy, manly young fellow whom she meets at school. The story is an

exceedingly simple one and it ends sadly

The portraiture of the Quaker character

the mother, father and the child, is artisti

and beautiful.

Mrs. Latta is the wife of William H. Latta, attorney. She is about twenty-five years of age and has been writing stories since a however, with scant recognition of talent till recently. Her parents, who ive at Coatesville, are members of the So clety of Friends, and Mrs. Latta comes by her clear insight into the beautiful side the Quaker character through close association with these gentle people. Her charming style, so simple that a child can comprehend almost every word, has invited much praise from critics. Mrs. Latta is practically self-educated, her school training being confined to one year in the De Pauw preparatory department. Her father never attended schools, but after moving to this State from North Carolina, educated himself till now he is familiar with Greek. Latin and Hebrew and is a remarkably well posted man. He is a physician. Her mother is also a woman of fine education, obtained while rearing a large family of children

dove" really lived and moved amid her homely surroundings. Mrs. Latta's first story to appear in print was one which took a prize in a contest given by the Sun two years ago. Afterwards "Hopin' fer Is'rul" appeared in an Eastern magazine. Since 'Elsbeth" was accepted, the other three stories which Mrs. Latta has written since then have been taken by Eastern publishers.

Art Exhibit Next Week.

There will be between 150 and 200 pictures at the home artists' exhibit next week at the Propylaeum. A first view to invited guests will be granted next Saturday night, The pictures exhibited will include oil paintings, pastels and watercolors, the work of each artist being grouped by itself. Among those who will have pictures at the exhibit are: T. C. Steele, R. B. Gru-elle, William Forsyth, Otto Stark, Miss was introduced yesterday by Senator Early.
It applies to towns of not less than 10,000 Miss Bessie Hendricks, Miss M. Rudisell, nor more than 35,000 population by the cen-Noyes, M. O. Haldeman, Miss Helen Me-Kay and C. A. Nicoli.

#### Tillie Aikens Rearrested.

Tillie Aikens, who was released at the workhouse yesterday, after serving a term ple. There is a provision that expenditures | for shoplifting, was rearrested and charged shall not be made exceeding \$1,000 for each at the police station with petty larceny. Her arrest grows out of the recent arrest of her daughter, who had a lot of houseof patrolmen is already limited. The pro- hold goods and other property in her house

Don't Be Too Good. think of themselves, but always try to make others good. Ain't it nice? times they use very bad means in trying to make others good. The earth is not good enough for them. They ought to be in heaven-playing progressive euchre with the angels. Don't be too good. Just be good to yourself and family-help the poor and order some of the Home Brewing Co.'s delicious "Columbia" and "Extract of Malt." Best for family use. Bottled by rk done | their maker. Telephone 1050.

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Mrs. Latta's domestic qualities are dwelt upon by her friends.

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